

Table S10. Population mean cosinor analysis of oxygen consumption rates in *Spalax ehrenbergi* acclimated to 3 weeks of light-at-night with three different wavelengths

Wavelength	Duration	τ (h)	Amplitude (ml O ₂ 100 g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	Acrophase (h)	Mesor (ml O ₂ 100 g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	PR (%)	$F_{2,6}$	P
Blue (479 nm)	Control	24	0.70 ^a (0.17–0.19)	02:36 (00:09–05:04)	1.61 ^a (1.25–1.97)	10	14.83	0.01
		12	0.13 (0.06–0.21)	07:32 (04:38–10:26)		10	21.46	0.001
	3 weeks	24	0.35 ^b (0.28–0.68)	01:28 (00:16–02:40)	2.33 ^b (2.04–2.63)	28	11.74	0.01
Yellow (586 nm)	Control	24	0.28 (0.19–0.37)	09:00 ^a (07:36–10:24)	1.24 ^a (1.07–1.42)	43	62.35	0.0001
		12	0.10 (0.03–0.17)	03:26 (02:31–04:22)		10	7.94	0.04
	3 weeks	24	0.39 (0.32–0.43)	02:56 ^b (00:25–05:27)	1.57 ^b (1.43–1.72)	24	10.51	0.01
Red (697 nm)	Control	24	0.38 ^a (0.30–0.46)	00:00 ^a (22:40–01:16)	1.54 ^a (1.49–1.60)	41	100.9	0.0001
	3 weeks	24	0.12 ^b (0.06–0.19)	04:58 ^b (03:18–06:39)	0.73 ^b (0.68–0.78)	17	2.57	>0.05

PR, Percentage of the rhythm, represents the proportion of the total variance of the data accounted by the cosine estimation of a trial period; τ , period repetition length of the cosine curve estimated by the spectral analysis.

Values in brackets for mesor, amplitude and acrophase are 95% confidence intervals (CI) of the group mean. CI values are not listed when $P > 0.05$.

F - and P -values are presented for the amplitude=0 hypothesis. Different superscript letters indicate subgroups that are significantly different ($P < 0.05$) at the same wavelength group.